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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/520,259	09/12/2005	Anthony Thomas Harcombe	DP-308435	2953
22851	7590	12/10/2009		
Delphi Technologies, Inc. M/C 480-410-202 PO BOX 5052 Troy, MI 48007			EXAMINER MCGRAW, TREVOR EDWIN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3752	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			12/10/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/520,259

Applicant(s)

HARCOMBE ET AL.

Examiner

Trevor E. McGraw

Art Unit

3752

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 October 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3, 5, 8, 10-17 and 19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 8, 11 and 13-16 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 17 and 19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 3, 5, 10 and 12, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Pataki et al (US 5,396,926).

In regard to Claims 1 and 3, Pataki et al. (5,396,926) teach a control valve arrangement for use in controlling fuel pressure within a control chamber of a fuel injector thereby to control the movement of an injector valve needle relative to an injector valve seating wherein, in use, a portion of the injector valve needle is exposed to fuel pressure within the control chamber, the control valve arrangement has a control valve member (12), that is movable between a first position and a second position, wherein the first position, the control valve member (12) engages a first seating (38) such that the control chamber (40) communicates with a source of high pressure fuel (8) and communication between the control chamber (40) and a low pressure fuel drain (10) is prevented thereby urging the injector valve needle against the injector valve needle seating, and wherein in the second position the control valve member engages a second seating (44) such that the control chamber (40) communicates with the low

pressure fuel drain (10) and communication between the control chamber (40) and the source of high pressure fuel (8) is broken thereby causing the injector valve needle to lift away from the injector valve needle seating, wherein the second seating (44) is defined by a surface of a bore provided in a valve housing that the control valve member (12) is movable.

A restricted flow path (pathway formed between "12" and "10") restricts the rate of flow of fuel from the control chamber (40) to the low pressure fuel drain (10) when the control valve member (12) is moved from the first position (Figure 3) to the second position (Figure 1), thereby reducing the speed at which the injector valve needle lifts from the injector valve needle seating and restricting the rate of fuel flow from the source of high pressure fuel (8) to the low pressure fuel drain (10) when the control valve member (12) is moved from the second position to the first position to urge the injector valve needle against the injector valve needle seating while reducing the loss of high pressure fuel to low pressure, where the restricted flow path (pathway formed between "12" and "10") has a restricted flow passage (42) located between the first seating (38) and the second seating (44) and defined by an outer surface of the control valve member and the bore in the valve housing.

The restricted flow path is operable for restricting the rate of fuel flow from the high pressure fuel source (8) to the low pressure drain (10) when the control valve member (12) is moved between the second position and the first position to reduce the loss of high pressure fuel to low pressure.

The restricted flow path is also arranged so fuel flow rate out of the control chamber (40) to the low pressure drain (10) is relatively low whereas the fuel flow rate into the control chamber (40) is relatively high (see "6" and "8"; high pressure fuel input) and provides asymmetric control valve operation.

In regard to Claims 5 and 6, the control valve member of Pataki et al is movable within the bore provided in the valve housing where an insert (16) is arranged within the bore in the valve housing to define the first seating (38) and the second seating (44) is defined by a surface of the bore provided within the valve housing.

Regarding Claims 10 and 12, Pataki et al further teach where the restricted flow path (pathway formed between "12 and "10") is arranged upstream of the first seating (38) and downstream of the second seating (44) where the restricted flow path (pathway formed between "12" and "10") is defined by an orifice provided in the control valve member (see orifice opening of "42" within control valve member "12" in Figure 2).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pataki et al. (US 5,396,926) in view of Harcombe (US 6,889,918).

In regard to Claims 17 and 19, Pataki et al as taught and described above, is silent on having a control valve arrangement being used in conjunction with a fuel injector for use in delivering fuel to an internal combustion engine where the fuel injector has a valve needle that engages with a valve needle seat to control fuel delivery through an outlet opening, and a surface associated with the valve needle is exposed to fuel pressure within a control chamber and a control valve arrangement for controlling fuel pressure within the control chamber.

However, Harcombe teaches where a control valve arrangement is used with a fuel injector for use in delivering fuel to an internal combustion engine where the fuel injector has a valve needle that engages with a valve needle seat to control fuel delivery through an outlet opening and a surface associated with the valve needle is exposed to fuel pressure within the control chamber.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to afford the control valve arrangement of Pataki et al with the fuel injector of Harcombe in order to provide for improved precision of controlled fuel delivery to a internal combustion chamber.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140

F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 17 and 19 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,889,918 in view of US Patent No. 5,396,926. The 6,889,918 Patent teaches all the limitations of the present invention except where the restricted area is located between the first and second seating portions. However, the 5,396,926 Patent teach where a restricted area is provided between first and second seating portions. Thus, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill to provide the control valve arrangement of the 6,899,918 patent with the restricted area located between the first and second seats of the 5,396,926 patent in order to provide for a control valve arrangement with improved delivery to an internal combustion engine.

Response to Arguments

Rejection under 35 USC § 102

Applicant's arguments filed 03/05/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Examiner cannot agree with Applicant's contention that the fuel control valve of Pataki et al does not control valve arrangement for use in controlling fuel pressure within a control chamber. Examiner brings to Applicant's attention that in columns 5-7 Pataki et al clearly and overtly show that the control valve member does in fact have a restricted flow path for restricting the rate that enters or flows to a low pressure fuel drain when the control valve moves between a first and second position and where the flow path is between (location) the first and second seat positions. Applicant is directed to reference numerals "8", "10" as well as column 8, line 48 thru column 9, line 50 with emphasis on lines 9-13 of Column 9 for how "8" can be a high pressure fuel supply to a fuel injector. Examiner has provided Applicant with a concise depiction of the limitations for which Pataki et al reads upon in the Office Action mailed 11/28/2007. For the aforementioned reasons and the lack of claim amendments that overcome the prior art of record, Examiner is maintaining the rejection of Claims 1-3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17 and 19 held under 35 USC § 102 (b).

Rejection under 35 USC § 103

Applicant's arguments filed 03/05/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Examiner contends that the deficiencies of Pataki et al are accounted for with Harcombe and that the combined references teach the limitations of Claims 17 and 19, one having ordinary skill in the art would expect a reasonable success through the combination and it being obvious to afford the control valve arrangement of Pataki et

al with the fuel injector of Harcombe to provide for improved precision of controlled fuel delivery to a internal combustion engine. Thus, Examiner is maintaining the rejection of Claims 1-3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17 and 19 held under 35 USC § 103 (a).

Double Patenting Rejection

Applicant's arguments filed 03/05/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant has not overcome the rejection by amending the independent claims and has not filed a terminal disclaimer to disclaim the patent term of the present invention. As a result, Examiner maintains the nonstatutory obviousness type double patenting rejection over Claims 1-10 of US 6,889,918 in view of US 5,396,926.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Harcombe et al (US 6,502,555) and Lambert (US 6,471,142) drawn to fuel injection valves.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Trevor McGraw whose telephone number is (571) 272-7375. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (2nd & 4th Friday Off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Len Tran can be reached on (571) 272-1184. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/T. E. M./
Examiner, Art Unit 3752

/Len Tran/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3752